**1. Compare and contrast the ways civilization developed in India and Mesopotamia**

Civilization in India and Mesopotamia developed since these lands near major rivers were excellent for agriculture, in India civilizations developed after the numerous invasion and fortification from the Aryans and in Mesopotamia urban culture like Catal Huyuk first appeared, later developing early civilizations.

**2. Compare and contrast the impact of Confucianism in China with Hinduism in India (200 B.C.E to 200 C.E.)**

Confucianism led the Chinese to believe in philosophical ideas of ritual, self-control and polite manners and Hinduism led Indians to be nature loving, spiritual people, both lead to China’s and India’s culture and heavily influenced, modern advances.

**3. Describe the changes and continuities in the role of women in the transition from a hunter gathering lifestyle to civilization**

In hunter gather lifestyle and early civilizations women were seen as inferior in a patriarchy society, women were hard at gathering fruits and vegetable in the hunter gather life and women roles transited, taking care of the family and family issues in early civilization.

**4. Compare the development of political structures in Classical China with those in Classical India.**

In classical China and India, bureaucracy was used, but India had a religious influenced and a less emphasized political structure, while China had a more philosophical influence and a concrete and strict political structure.

**5. Describe the different trading patterns China and India (200 B.C.E to 200 C.E.) What factors can explain these differences?**

 China and India both had extensive internal trade, but India had more external trade and heavily influenced India’s culture and artistic influences. The Chinese trading was disliked for in Confucianism lives devoted to moneymaking were scorn. India’s geography created better trade for India had dominances in water with the Indian Ocean and the channel to the Mediterranean Sea.